

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. II. NO. 64—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1829.

WHOLE NO. 244. VOL. V.

TERMS....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at a \$2 50 year, or \$2 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

THE WILKESBORO' HOTEL,

 IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, an Ice House well filled, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30. 1828.—64t.

PHILADELPHIA Coach Establishment.

 THE subscriber, No. 288 and 290 Race Street, between 8th & 9th Streets, Philadelphia, has constantly for sale a great variety OF COACHES, Chariotees,

Dearborns, Gigs, Sulkies, &c. &c. which, with a general assortment of HARNESS, will be sold at the lowest prices. All of which will be warranted as to materials and workmanship.

HENRY HUBER, jr.

Plated Saddlery Warehouse,

No. 40 North 3d Street, Philadelphia, OPPOSITE HIRSCH'S HOTEL—

Where a large and general assortment, comprising every article in the above line, is offered by wholesale as low as can be purchased in this City. Among which are plated, brass, japan'd and tin'd Coach, Gig and Harness Furniture; Worsted, Cotton and Straining Web; Plush; Hog Skins; Oil Cloths for curtains and carpeting; Steel and Wood Coach and Gig Springs; Saddles and Gig Trees; Stirrups, Bits, &c. &c. Also,

Patent roller STIRRUPS,

A beautiful article and far superior to Spring Stirrups.

H. & F. A. HUBER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1827.—6mt4

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, May Term, 1829.

Barry Steward, 

vs. PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

Harriet Steward.

In this case, ordered by court, that publication be made for three months in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Western Carolinian, successively, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Sam. Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

THE THOROUGH BREED HORSE

 JERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at Concord, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st March, and end the 1st August. Twelve dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires, eight dollars the leap; and twenty dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Jeronaut, see hand-bills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND,

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Feb. 12, 1829.

N. B.—Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

[1 A.]

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS, of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09c.

Delivery Bonds, for Sale.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Andrew Pressly, 

vs. Petition for Divorce.

Eleanor Pressly.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Ann Armstrong, 

vs. Petition for Divorce.

Samuel Armstrong.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Thomas Sharpe, 

vs. Petition for Divorce.

Susannah Sharpe.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Jacob Raper, 

vs. Petition for Divorce.

Deborah Raper.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

William Roberts, 

vs. Petition for Divorce.

Margaret Roberts.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Asher Lyon, 

vs. Petition for Divorce.

Lucinda Lyon.

ORDERED by Court, that publication be made for three months successively in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal and Raleigh Register, that the defendant be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Buncombe county, at the Court-House in Asheville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead or answer to the plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte. Witness, Robert Henry, Clerk of said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, 1829.

ROBERT HENRY, Clk. s. c.

3mt45....pr. adv. \$4.

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

EVELINA CHITTIM, 

vs. Petition for Divorce.

PHILIP CHITTIM.

WHEREAS a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county, that the said defendant was not found, and proclamation having been made publicly at the Court-House door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore Ordered by Court, that notice be given three months in the Raleigh Star and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for the defendant to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for said county of Lincoln, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso and adjudged accordingly. Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1829, and 53d year of the independence of the United States. LAW. HENDERSON.

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

Fayetteville Paper Mill

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH for RAGS,

of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville, N. C.—09c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

HAVE now the satisfaction of informing the public, that they have received the balance of their GOODS, and they confidently assert that a better selected assortment of Goods, as it regards style, fashion, or prices, has never been offered in this market; consisting of, Blk Blue and Olive Clothes, Do. " Cassimeres, Lastings and Circassians, 5-4 French Bombazines, Bombazets, Cotton Cassimeres, Union Drill, Brown French Drilling, English mix'd Do. Blk striped Satin, 4-4 mix'd Camblet, (a superior article) 3-4, 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4, Domestic Brown Sheetings, " " do. Bleached, Superior Cotton Shirtings, 7-8, and 4-4, Bed Tick, 3-4, and 4-4 Apron Checks, Russia Sheetings and Drillings, Osnaburghs and Ticklenburghs, Very fine Irish Linens, A great variety of Calicoes, Linen Cambrics, Long Lawns, Plain and Tamb'd Book Muslin, 4-4, and 6-4 Figured Leno, Fine Swiss Muslin, Jackonet and Mull Muslin, White bordered Cravats, Do. " Swiss, Do. " Italian, (a superior article) Canton and Naukin Crapes, Gios De Ete Robes, Col'd Gros De Nap. Batiste Dresses, Italian and China Silks, Silk Shawls and Hk's, White and Black silk Stockings, Do. " and mix'd Socks.

And all other articles of Dry Goods that are usually in demand in this community.

A complete assortment of

Hardware, plated ware and Saddlery;

Boots and Shoes; Leghorns; Whips; Canes; Umbrella's; Snuff and Spanish Segars;

China, Glass and Earthen ware;

An extensive assortment of Groceries, of every description.

ALSO— An assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS.

All of which they offer low, for cash, at wholesale or retail.

Salisbury, May 22, 1829. 54f.

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1829.

Polly Buckner, 

Mrs. Royall.—The trial of Mrs. Royall, indicted on a charge of being a common scold, took place on Saturday last. There was some difficulty at the commencement, in determining what constitutes a common scold. The opinion of one of the authorities quoted, is, that the person so designated must be *always* scolding. If so, we need look no further for the perpetual motion, after a single conviction grounded on that authority. More rational lawyers, however, seem to think that where the scolding is so loud and so frequent as to be a common nuisance, it is sufficient to constitute a common scold. But according to some of the witnesses, Mrs. Royall, although frequent in her vocal exhilarations, was not always loud, but, on the contrary, has inflicted some of her lingualental severities in a very soft tone, and with a very smiling countenance, coming up, in fact, to the poet's description, and showing that she can smile, and murder while she smiles. The punishment, also, is a perplexing subject, for the lawyers seem to have ransacked the Maryland code in vain to find some precedent, and among the negligences of Congress may be enumerated the omission to enact some befitting penalty for a common scold. It is true, that the ducking stool in England has been the stool of repentance to many a scold, but there seems to be an awful consequence resulting from that punishment, since some authority has laid it down that it confers on the criminal the privilege of being a common scold for ever afterwards, with impunity. To Mrs. Royall one ducking would be a cheap consideration for this inestimable privilege.

Many of the respectable citizens who reside on Cap. Hill appear to have been prodigiously annoyed by this gifted dame whom Petruccio would have found harder to tame than Kate the Curst, and such an universal terror of her, except among the boys, infects that whole region, that man and woman, priest and layman, would rather make a circuit of a mile, than venture beneath her eastern window, which overlooks Jersey Avenue, and from which she edifies herself, with a view to the future edification of the world, by studying the weakness, and practising upon the fears of the neighborhood. No wonder then that the inhabitants of Capitol Hill should rise en masse, and flock to the Court to give testimony against this animated apple of discord which the fates had thrown into the midst of them. They testified sundry wicked sayings of their tormentor—which, although they relaxed the features of the bench and bar, will perhaps be found insufficient to relax the sterner countenance of justice—and various outrages upon the peace and harmony of society. Mrs. Royall also was heard, first by her Counsel, secondly by her witnesses, and lastly by her eloquent self. Nevertheless, the jury un gallantly found her guilty, and the bench still more ungallantly ordered her to be locked up until she found bail for her appearance to receive judgment, which was arrested by her Counsel. "This is a pretty country to live in," said the indignant persecuted, as she heard the mandate for her incarceration.

Hydrophobia.—A Correspondent of the National Intelligencer asks the question, (with a request that it should be answered by *observation*, not *science*) whether an instance was ever known of hydrophobia being communicated by any animal not originally seized with madness! In other words, can a dog suffering under the disease from the bite of another, and not from original madness, communicate the poison?

Order of Merit.—It is stated in the N. Y. Courier, that the President of the U. States has sent to New York a handsome Medal to be presented to Jackson McGowan, son of Mr. Benson McGowan of Harlem. Mr. McGowan is one of our old thorough-going republicans, and a staunch supporter of the "man of the people." This, we believe, is the first attempt in this country to introduce the European system of "badges of distinction," as a reward for personal devotion. What public service has Mr. Benson McGowan rendered, that he should be thus distinguished? "Resist at the outset" is a sound maxim for republicans. If warm political partisans are to be rewarded with "handsome medals" from the President, we may as well have "A Legion of Honor" at once. *B. Pat.*

The Nashville Whig, a moderate and liberal, but most decided Jackson print, thus speaks of Mr. Clay's address: "It is marked with all the ingenuity, boldness, and eloquence, for which the author is so eminently distinguished; and is, perhaps, among the most able and powerful appeals he has ever made to the people. And we will add, that it cannot fail to be successful. It must reach the heart of every honorable man and convince him of the cruel and unparalleled injustice and persecution which Mr. Clay has experienced."

Unfair Bargains.—More scandals have occurred in the Christian Church from dishonorable pecuniary transactions

than from any other source. Instances of drunkenness, dishonesty, and imposition are seldom, compared with those of an artful, disposing, dishonest way of conducting business. The world is a dangerous and successful foe to grace; and though every church member professes himself to be through faith a conqueror, how many by their overreaching, ungenerous conduct, prove that they are yet enslaved by this sordid enemy. Some there are who betray their Master for a less sum than that which Judas set upon his; for a tithe of thirty pieces of silver, will be guilty of an action which they must know, at the time, will provoke the severest invective and bitterest sarcasm against all religion. *Beecher.*

In a small degree and conversant in little things, vanity is of little moment. When full grown, it is the worst of vices, and the occasional mimic of them all. It makes the whole man false. It leaves nothing sincere or trust-worthy about him. His best qualities are poisoned and perverted by it, and operate exactly as the worst. *Burke.*

It cannot at this time be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the currency of a proverb, *to innovate is not to reform.*

Mails.—The complaints of our citizens of the irregularity of the "reformed" mails are loud and frequent, and too just to be disregarded. If the cause continues, it will be necessary for decisive steps to be taken to remedy it. *Hallowell Advocate.*

The Legislature of New Hampshire adjourned on the 4th inst. after a session of thirty-two days. We learn from the New Hampshire Journal, that Mr. Isaac Hill, the Second Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, has been in attendance at Concord during the whole period of the session; taking an active part in the caucus machinery which has been in full operation. We observe his name attached to a petition to the Governor, for the removal of Daniel Conner, the Warden of the State prison, whose fault was, that he had refused to vote for a Jackson Councillor. The New Hampshire Journal says of him—"No man so universally detested ever left the State, nor any man so manifestly." But what is remarkable in the case, is, that this dignitary should leave the duties of his office at Washington, spend the whole period of a legislative session in a distant state, caucus day and night with the dominant party in the legislature, dictate, control and manage its proceedings without censure or remark from those who so lately raised their voices against "travelling cabinets," interference of the general government in the concerns of the State, &c.

There is a story told of a wolf who, in one of his nightly ravages,—peeped into a cottage and observed some shepherds making a hearty supper upon a kid—"What a devil of a noise these rascals would make," said he, "if they were to catch me eating a kid, or even looking into one of their dirty sheepfolds!" *Delaware Journal.*

Mr. Everett of Massachusetts, arrived at his home on the 9th inst. from his Western tour, having sustained no injury, as was reported, from the upsetting of a stage in Maryland. We hope that the satisfaction derived by the distinguished gentleman from his trip to the West, was equal to the liberal curiosity that promoted it. We wish that the intercourse of the two ends of the Union, in the persons of such men as Mr. Everett, was more frequent, particularly of the South with the North, as the former has the largest mass of prejudice to subdue. *Whig.*

Melancholy Accident.—The 3d and 5th companies of the 3d Regiment, Jackson Guards, went yesterday to the Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, for the purpose of target-firing. After the firing was over, it is supposed that some of the soldiers ascended the hill near Tompkinsville, and by an act of inexplicable carelessness, though doubtless without any evil intent, discharged their muskets, loaded with powder and ball, into the village. The wife of Mr. Henry Drisler and Miss Eliza Robbins, the latter of Barnegat, were washing clothes at the time, in the yard. One of the balls, after grazing the person of Mrs. D. entered the side of Miss Robbins, broke one of her ribs, and, as the Physician supposes, lodged in the lungs. She is not expected to recover, nor long to survive. Another ball passed near Mr. Harthorn, as he was walking up Richmond street, and others went through fences, &c. We do not hesitate to say that the case requires a rigid investigation. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The Philadelphia Aurora states that a coinage of half dimes, (five cent pieces) has been commenced by the mint. Such a coin has long been wanted, and a very great convenience will result from a free circulation of them.

New-York, July 16.—The Spanish brig Voladore sailed from this port on Monday, in company with the schooner United States, both bound to Havana. As they were reputed very fast sailers, a trial of speed took place while passing down the harbor, much to the gratification of all who happened to witness it. The superiority of the United States, however, was manifest at once; for, notwithstanding the swiftness of the brig, the schooner ran entirely round her several times. The good natured contest being thus decided, the schooner, in token of triumph, commenced firing a four pounder; but on the second discharge, the rebound was such, that the little cannon tumbled out at the port hole, and went to the bottom.

The vessels went on their voyage, but when the Voladore was about twenty miles outside the Hook, she was suddenly struck by a squall—the forecastle was broke about 10 feet above the deck, and with sails standing, went overboard, carrying the jibboom with it. The United States was at the time nearly out of sight; but descrying the condition of her rival, put about, and as the Voladore was unmanageable, took her in tow, and both vessels were again in the East River within 18 hours from the time they hoisted sail. These circumstances being imperfectly understood, together with the construction of the vessels, gave rise yesterday to a great variety of strange stories, all which, so far as they were inconsistent with the perfectly fair character of both vessels, were entirely without foundation. *Journal of Commerce.*

A Bold Swimmer.—On Thursday, a person coming up in the North America, with the intention of landing at Rhinebeck, was not ready, through some neglect, to go in a small boat, when it was sent on shore at that place. He expressed an earnest wish that he might be landed, but he was informed that it could not be done till the boat arrived at the next landing place, which is Redhook. Soon after, the unwilling passenger gave his watch to a gentleman on board, walked aft and jumped into the river. The alarm was given, "a man overboard," the engine was stopped, and preparations were made to assist him, lest "ere he could arrive at the point proposed," he should, like Caesar, cry "help me, Cassius, or I sink." The passengers looked on with feeling and trembling interest. "The waves did roar, and he did buffet them." His skill was equal to his task, and he quickly reached the shore, when the steamboat continued on her way. *Albany paper.*

Lying in Bed.—No piece of indolence hurts the health more than the modern custom of lying in bed too long in the morning. This is the general practice in great towns. The inhabitants of cities never rise before eight or nine o'clock, but the morning is undoubtedly the best time for exercise, while the stomach is empty, and the body refreshed with sleep. Besides, the morning air braces and strengthens the nerves, and in some measure answers the purpose of a cold bath. Let any one who has been accustomed to lie a-bed till eight or nine o'clock, rise by six or seven, spend a couple of hours in walking, riding, or any active diversion within doors, he will find his spirits cheered and serene through the day, his appetite keen, and his body braced and strengthened. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and nothing contributes more to the preservation of health. The inactive are constantly complaining of pains in the stomach, flatulencies, indigestion, &c. These complaints, which pave the way to many others, are not to be removed by medicines; they can only be cured by rigorous course of exercise, to which indeed they seldom fail to yield. It consists with observation, that all very old men have been early risers.—This is the only circumstance attending longevity, to which I never knew an exception.

Silliman's Journal.—It appears from a printed statement accompanying the last number of this work, that the patronage it receives is scarcely adequate to its support. The fact is disreputable to the Country. Few individuals or journals have contributed so much to the promotion of scientific and mechanical information throughout the U. States, as Professor Silliman, and the periodical over which he has presided. Is it not shameful, therefore, that whilst the most common place and contemptible trash of a vast number of other periodicals cooked up to hamper the appetite of a coarse and undiscriminating curiosity is remunerated by extensive and enriching patronage, a work of real usefulness is suffered to languish and die away?

One thousand subscribers are required to give permanency to the work, and we sincerely hope that the appeal which the Editor has made, may be met by a spirit of liberality proportioned to its merits. *Carolina Gazette.*

Female Patriotism.—The ladies of the flourishing town of Peterborough, N. H. it is said, gave the gentlemen a dinner on the 4th inst. Who paid for it?

Foreign.

Charleston, July 14.—From Havana.—By schr. Lovely Kezia. Capt. McWilliam, arrived yesterday from Havana, we have the papers of that city to the 7th inst. and a price current of the 4th. We received the following letter from our correspondent, dated Havana, July 7:

"Day before yesterday morning, the expedition against Mexico went out most brilliantly—the troops full of enthusiasm. The transports were the following vessels: American ships Robin Hood, Captain Evans; Roger Williams, Captain Mosner; Bingham, Capt. —; Triton Capt. Smith; Amer. brigs Chilian, Butler; Cornelia, Capt. Constant, and the Spanish brig Catalina, with 3500 troops. Ships of war, line ship Soberano, frigates Lealtad and Restauracion, and brigs Cautivo and Amalia. Admiral Laborde as commander of the squadron, and can land from his ships 800 marines, well armed and disciplined, in case of need. The expedition is furnished with from 350,000 to 500,000 dollars."

Accompanying our papers, we received the proclamation of Gen. Barradas, commander of the Spanish army, and Gen. Vives, Governor General of the Island of Cuba, calling on the inhabitants of Mexico to join the standard of their King, and assist this, the first division of the army, to restore order to Mexico, and re-establish the allegiance of its inhabitants to their lawful sovereign. Gen. Barradas signs himself as Commanding General of the Van Guard.

We have also received a proclamation addressed to the soldiers of the expedition, from their commanding General.

INTERESTING FROM COLOMBIA.

The brig Athenian at New York, brings the editors of the Daily Advertiser, Cartagena papers to the 25th June. Captain Sullivan of the Athenian reports that hostilities had re-commenced between Colombia and Peru, but owing to the warm season, the war was not prosecuted with much vigor. Bolivar was at Quito and expected at Bogota in all June. Sedition papers were picked up in the streets of Bogota, calling on the soldiers to revolt. On the 15th June, 380 troops sailed from Cartagena for Chagres, for the purpose of crossing the Isthmus of Darien, to defend Panama against an expected attack from the Peruvians on the 21st.—The Colombian frigate Cundinamarca, sailed from Portobello, having on board Gen. Santander, a close prisoner, to be confined in the fortress at Cabello, under charge of Gen. Paez. On the 25th, a new tariff was made public, which had been issued by Bolivar at Quito. The French commissioner De Bresson, and the Duke of Montocello, were at Bogota, enlivening that place with their presence, waiting the arrival of the Liberator.

Egypt, under Mehemet Ali.—We have obtained the following facts, relating to Egypt, from the correspondence of one of the Paris Journals. Some of the statements present a different view of things from any we have seen before:

It appears that the resources of the Viceroy were greatly increased as early as the year 1811, by the massacre of the Janissaries. Large tracts of land, which by their destruction, were left without owners, were confiscated, and came into his hands. Bent on his leading object, of increasing his power, he published invitations in different countries of Europe, to induce artisans, manufacturers, and other useful persons, to settle in the country. The spinning and weaving of cotton he established on his own account, of which he hoped to compete with the manufacturers of Europe.

Not content with the monopoly of agriculture and manufactures, he attempted to extend it to trade and navigation. Numerous vessels were built and purchased, which sailed under the Egyptian flag, in the employment of Egyptian commerce. After his successful expedition against the Wyhabites, the Viceroy seized, in 1814, all the lands held by private individuals, paying only such as could present legal titles to what they had held, and to them only the prices stipulated therein, which at that time was almost nothing. He even took such lands as were reserved for pious purposes, and offerings for mosques; and thus became sole lord of the soil.

In the following year, 1815, he exchanged all the money employed in the lucrative trade with Arabia, for a base and almost worthless coin of his own emission, by which he greatly enriched himself, to the incalculable injury of commerce; and in this system he has persevered to the present time, in spite of remonstrances of foreigners of different nations affected by it.

The injustice and oppression of the Viceroy, it appears, have not been confined to his own subjects. In 1815 while in Arabia, he heard of an English vessel which had arrived at Djedda, with a rich cargo from Bengal, destined for Suez, and having at first intimidated the supercargo with an order to return, he gave him permission to dispose of his cargo at Djedda, if he could, offering

to purchase it himself, and compelled him to accept of his terms. The British Consul, Col. Misset, took such energetic measures to obtain indemnification, that the Pacha was glad to purchase a reconciliation with the owners, by offering to join in a flattering speculation. In 1817, the Viceroy, without any notice given to foreign merchants at Alexandria, removed the duties on the export of bread-stuffs, and thus subjected them to such losses, that he was in a manner compelled to abate a little from the rigor of the system, by allowing them favors in regard to their payments, which was the origin of his Treasury credits.

N. Y. Daily Advocate.—Mr. Jonathan Frary, a respectable apothecary in Hudson, N. Y. was killed on the 3d ult. by the explosion of a soda water fountain. Having charged the vessel too powerfully, the top was burst off, and struck him in the forehead as he was leaning over it, with such force as to carry the top of his skull completely off, and caused his death instantaneously. The explosion was as loud as that of the discharge of a cannon.

Reform.—The Administration have acted such a ridiculous part in the prosecution of what they denominate reform, that they have literally come at last to be, not only the scorn of men, but the jest of boys. A few frolicksome youngsters, in a town about thirty miles from here, assembled a few days ago, and after making fools of each other, conceived the idea of making fools of Gen. Jackson and Major Barry. The thing was easily done. One of their number, more sober than the rest, drew up a petition for the removal of the Postmaster, and the appointment of a certain other personage designated in the petition. The instrument was signed by the other boys and forthwith sent to Washington. As had been foreseen, the project succeeded, and the return mail brought on a commission for the new Postmaster. Now the joke of the whole matter is this: *The new Postmaster is the most ragged, drunken vagabond in seven cities, and cannot, for the life of him, decipher the superscription of a letter.* *Weekly Review.*

Niagara.—Rumour has ran about with a story that an old steamboat was to be fitted up to take a trip over the falls, with a crew, not consisting of animals and dumb beasts, but of a merry company of ladies and gentlemen; the passengers were warranted a safe trip, provided the company was select. The pilot wanted five families who had lived in one house, and were agreeable to each other; and a pious clergyman, owning himself "the chief of sinners;" an honest lawyer, a truth loving editor, a teacher without garrulity or vanity; a handsome woman who never looked in a glass, and a person who goes about giving alms in the dark! The conditions being so particular, the expedition will doubtless fail.

Let a poor, starving, out-at-elbows rascal pick a gentleman's pocket of a half-worn eighteen penny handkerchief, and the pump, or the treadmill, or the hulks—according to the mood of the mob and the magistrate—are too little for him. If aspiring to something higher, the thief shall break a pane in the Earl of Wallow-in-wealth's pantry window, insinuate himself through the aperture, and abstract from the shelf "where they had been but an hour before carefully deposited by his Lordship's butler," five silver teaspoons, value £1 3s. 4d., the whole world of London and of Bow street will be amazed at an atrocity for which nothing but a short thrift and a stout halter—cotton and hemp—can possibly atone. But let the offender figure in suit of the newest cut, with a gold watch and a diamond ring—let him inhabit a fine house, keep a carriage with a pair of greys, and give venison and claret to fiddlers, painters, and small wits—let him, by virtue of these elegant exteriors, rob the aged of their savings, the young of their dowry, pluck the shield from the widow and the stay from the orphan—cheat every friend that possesses the materials of being cheated—beggar five hundred families—and then withdraw to the land of liberty and equality beyond the Atlantic, instead of being pursued by the execrations, he shall be followed by the pity of the million, and a hundred good reasons invented for the palliation of his villainy.

London Spectator.—Captain Creighton.—Much excitement prevails among the officers of the Navy, in consequence of the recall of Captain Creighton, from the command of the Brazilian squadron. The flood gates of abuse have been opened upon the Captain, by the Jackson papers. It is well known that Captain Creighton has been ordered home to receive his trial from a Court Martial, and we protest against the course adopted by his enemies, in circulating and publishing charges against him while absent from home, and which he is unable to answer.

Prov. Statesman.—A Temperance Society in Savannah numbers among its members the names of 60 Ladies.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1829.

Charles C. Henderson, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster at Lincolnton, in the place of D. Reinhardt, Esq. resigned. Mr. R. was evidently correct and efficient in the discharge of the duties of his office; but the judicious selection which the Post-Master General has made to fill his place, will prevent that regret which the public would otherwise have felt at the loss of his services. Mr. R.'s resignation was entirely voluntary.

The Hon. John Branch, Secretary of the Navy, has gone on a visit to New-York. The Jackson editors have not, as yet, called him the "travelling Secretary"; but they'll be out upon him soon. They are very consistent gentlemen.

Decency.—A Jackson paper calls the friends of the late Administration "coalition caterpillars," and "bands of public robbers;" and applies to them sundry other epithets, equally classical and gentlemanly. This comes, too, from one of the presses pensioned by this reforming administration, with the snug salary of \$500 per annum. The same paper says, Mr. Clay "spends his nights at the gaming table and in the revels of a brothel."

Western Pennsylvania, formerly the strong hold of Jacksonism, is taking a decided stand against Mr. Calhoun. That state will assume a new, and, to the present possessors of power, an alarming attitude, three years hence. It will not be wheedled a second time.

President Jackson offered the mission to France to Edward Livingston, who is a defaulter to the government to the amount of 120,000 dollars. Mr. Livingston, for wise reasons, declined the mission. Tobias Watkins appropriated a small amount of the public money to his own use, and he is hunted down like a wild beast. Edward Livingston peculated on a grand scale, and he goes at large, an honorable man, and is thought worthy to be intrusted with a highly important mission to a foreign government. Beautiful consistency! Who will not believe in the sincerity of the reforms at Washington!

Some people in the town of Adams, New-Hampshire, lately petitioned the legislature for permission to discard the name of Adams, and adopt the more republican name of Jackson. The request was granted. This notable town contains a population of about 200, little and great, and is situated in the county of Coos. It is well to descend to particulars in so important a matter.

"The Table Orator" is a favorite phrase with Mr. Ritchie, whenever he speaks of Henry Clay; and he is so pleased with the conceit, that he takes every opportunity of gracing his columns with it. He had better stick to his "Curse," a choice epithet with him formerly, when speaking of Gen. Jackson, and let "the table orator" alone. Were the editor of the Enquirer the man he is cried up to be, he would see the bearing of events, and consequently be more sparing of his abuse of Mr. Clay—he would see, in the indications from all quarters of the country, an approaching revolution in public sentiment—a revolution, which will compel him again to change his position, again to eat his own words, and to bespatter, with fulsome adulation, the object of his former abuse:—so sure as that the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer will never be in the minority, so certain is it that he will hereafter become the eulogist of Henry Clay. His course relative to the Convention Question, his conduct towards Gen. Jackson, when Mr. Crawford was the popular candidate in Virginia, indeed, his whole political life, show the character of the man:—no one can mistake it. When Virginia, therefore,—as she most assuredly will,—shall do justice to her persecuted son, none will be so ready, none so forward, to bask in the sunshine of Mr. Clay's popularity, as Thomas Ritchie. The less, then, he says against Mr. Clay now, the less mortification will he have to undergo, when the day for apologizing, retracting and turning comes.

The Richmond Compiler gives the following derivation of the word *Barbecue*:—"BARBE, beard—erz, (queue) tail—froth the beard to the tail;" and hence the origin of the Kentucky phrase, "go the whole hog." As the present Administraion, as well as their zealous partisans, "go the whole hog" in removals and appointments, it is proposed, for brevity's sake, to call them *Barbecues*.

The Carolinian, published at Edgefield, S. C. contains a long, and as the editor assures us, a well attested account of a *Ghost*, which has made itself very troublesome to the family of Mr. Burnett, in that neighborhood. Many persons have been to see it,—or rather hear it, for it is not to be seen,—and have returned perfectly convinced that it is a real bona fide *ghost*. It has a great abhorrence of every thing serious, and really appears to be most incontinently given to levity and merriment. It was asked at one time to sing a song; but it denied posses-

sing any talent of that sort:—the Rev. Mr. Hodges then whistled a sacred tune, but the ghost said "that wouldn't do," and immediately struck up to the tune of *Yankee Doodle*. Many other particulars are related; but it would be a waste of time and paper to copy them; as it is plain enough, from the whole complexion of the affair, that the ghost, as it is called, has no connection with the world of spirits. It is a being of flesh and blood, like the credulous people who have been imposed on by it; and we have little doubt that when the truth comes out, the sprite will prove to be one of the family which has been so much disturbed by it.

Foreign Accounts, one week later than previous intelligence, have been received at New-York. They furnish nothing of much importance. The reports of Russian reverses are not confirmed. The fortress of Silistria, the siege of which the Russians were forced to raise last campaign, has been re-invested, after some sharp fighting with the advanced posts of the Turks, who were forced to retreat into the fortress.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

PRICE OF WHEAT, THE ROADS &c.

SIR.—*Proof upon proof, like Slips on Alps,* arises to demonstrate to the most sceptical, how imperatively necessary it is to find, not additional product, but to bring what is, as well as what is to be made, to the best Market, at the cheapest rate and in the shortest space of time.

A Fayetteville paper, speaking of its trade from June, 1828, to June, 1829, states, that there were 19,383 bales of cotton, 52,023 bushels of wheat, and 16,950 barrels of flour exported. This statement proves, it adds, "the last season to have been one of uncommonly extensive business; and that for several years past, little, comparatively speaking, has been shipped, except cotton, and never before so much of that article." The wheat and flour are estimated at \$130,000, which, it correctly states, "may be considered as a clear gain to the state;" for, "for several years, more or less flour has been imported." It concludes by hoping for another prosperous year to North-Carolina. Its friends will all say, Amen.

Permit me to say, that I would attribute to this "clear gain" the little loss that the Bank has sustained in the upper counties, at the time when they were heavy on the sea board.

Next I would try, with your permission, to ascertain the true prices at which the Fayetteville paper estimates this wheat and flour. The former, at 75 cents per bushel, is \$39,016; the latter, at 55 cents per barrel, would be \$2,774; making together, the sum of \$41,790. Therefore, my conclusion is about correct.

In the Charleston paper of the 13th ultimo, northern flour is said to be 700 to 725; Camden flour 600 to 700; country, in fact N. Carolina, 500 to 600 cents.

The previous accounts will demonstrate the price at which the agriculturalist sold his flour and wheat at Fayetteville, after an average journey of 100 miles, or 10 days labour of two men and five horses for every 70 bushels, full 35, or just 3-5ths of its value. Is it too much to suppose that the flour would have sold at Norfolk or Richmond for \$7, leaving a difference of 150 cents per barrel, at 125 cents—creating a balance against the agriculturalist, & in favor of the merchant, of \$50,000 alone on the wheat shipped, (no notice is taken of that consumed) in twelve months.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that the N. Carolina flour and wheat, which do not proceed direct to the Roanoke, are three times the quantity shipped at Fayetteville, and the consequent annual loss to the farmer is just \$150,000, or an interest at 6 per cent. on 2,500,000. I repeat, that this loss is only the annual loss. Let the cotton grower reflect on what its amount will be, when multiplied by any given number of years, and what the loss has been, which has arisen from the injudicious abandonment of a provision growth.

We will throw out of the question all the other produce of the State, and we shall find that the loss alone on the wheat and flour, would pay an interest on a capital sufficient to create 416 miles of Railway, at \$600 per mile. What wages were those who so perceptively and so sagely prevented the State Engineer laying down a Railway from Raleigh to some place in the neighborhood!!! What second Daniel's come to judgment!

I cannot conclude, without alluding to the fact that N. Car. wheat, ground into flour in S. Carolina, brings so much more and has so much higher a character, than when prepared in N. Carolina. Such careless millers almost deserve milking, in another sense.

A MECKLENBURGER.

P. S. Would any person believe, that with the immense means for raising cattle in this country, it consumes 1,530,203 Hides of foreign growth? If they could be grown here, and the same number of cattle be sold, with their skins, for \$6 the head, there would be produced \$7,781,218.

From the National Intelligencer, of July 16. Accustomed as we are to look for something quizzical in the columns embellished by the fancy and humor of the worthy Surveyor of the Port of N. York, we confess we for once allowed ourselves to be surprised at the stretch of imagination displayed in the following, which we find in the New-York "Courier and Enquirer" of Monday :

National Intelligencer.—We learn from Washington that Mr. Stambaugh, editor of the Harrisburg Reporter, "a gentleman from the North," are negotiating for the purchase of the National Intelligencer, and if they succeed, its columns will be devoted to the support of sound republican principles. Thus will this old establishment once more become the able and efficient organ of the administration.

No, no, Mr. NOAH! The National Intelligencer is not in the market. We would not sell it to our friends, much less to our adversaries. It is not a mercantile commodity. If it were believed that it could be bought, Mr. Stam-

baugh might possibly have offered for it; at present, if he has any such views, he has not communicated them to us.

Seriously, the Editors of the National Intelligencer, do not mean to part with the National Intelligencer, the sole reliance of their families for support, till death do them part. We trust that the Editors of the great City will favor us with the authority on which, if it be seriously meant this statement is given to the Public. That they will retract it we know, the moment they learn its entire falsity.

A correspondent has sent us a catalogue of *defaulters in Virginia*, for the last fifteen or twenty years, to the General Government. We shall not publish it, curious as it is. It is sufficient to say of it, that it proves delinquency to have been more frequent formerly, than recently—that if the circumstance of federal officers using the money entrusted to them, proves any thing against the Administration, for the time being, more is proved against Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, than any other President. Perhaps Mr. Ritchie, therefore, will agree, that this favorite argument proves *too much*, which we believe is rather worse than not proving enough. If that gentleman wishes to see the catalogue, he can have a copy. It is just that so illiberal attempt, so disingenuous an argument to establish guilt against the late administration, should recoil upon them who employ it. One of these defalcations exceeds, in amount, the alleged united defalcations of all those persons at Washington, charged with defrauding the Government—and many of them are defalcations but in name. Let us hear no more of an argument equally inconsequential and illiberal.

Whig.

days before given such as were for sale, notes to procure masters in the neighborhood; but, deluded wretches! they would not have to be separated from their families—and thus hurried into eternity a young man in the morning of life. He became a resident of this county some time last year, and was married only a few months ago.—It reflects much credit on the gentlemen of the neighborhood to know, that immediately on hearing of the affair, they assembled to the place in a mass; and although they had but slight grounds for suspicion, yet, by their activity and vigilance in scouring the whole neighborhood for evidence, they had procured enough to arrest and put under guard the three chief perpetrators of this secret and deliberate act, before the corpse was interred; and all six safely lodged in jail in three days. The brother of the deceased, who sat at the table near him, received a shot in his arm.

Hanover County, 4th July, 1829.

TEMPERANCE.

A temperance society has lately been formed in Conn. the members of which oblige themselves not to drink any ardent spirits, or give it or sell it to others. As they were about to sign a paper to that effect, a difficulty arose unexpected. Several of them had a little of the denounced liquor on hand. What was to be done with it? To throw it away would be wasteful. After some cogitation, it was proposed to pour it into their cider—when they all cried out, "O yes!"

The Editor of the Boston Manufacturer, in an article on the "Depression of Business," makes the annexed pertinent suggestions:

* * * The truth unfortunately is, we have been living beyond our circumstances. The laudable economy and industrious habits of our ancestors, have been lost sight of, and we have yielded up to the pleasing, but dangerous innovation of foreign luxuries, and their attendant habits. We must measure back our ground. There is no other course which we can now pursue with any hope of success. The flame must again be kindled on the altar of patriotism; and self-denial and rigid economy, take the place of luxury and extravagance. The nerves of our effeminate young men must be strengthened by toil, and our females, instead of reclining on the sofa, and humming over the piano, must learn to direct their attention to matters of more importance. They must shake off, as unworthy the daughters of freemen, the tinsel of fashion, and the shackles of false refinement, and cherish the proud and sterling patriotism of their grandmothers.

R. I. American.

Gen. Duff Green talks about "the President and ourself," with as much complacency as a certain Monarch used to say, "we are the state."—Deacon Givins and I," said a man in one of our country villages, "keep more cows than all the rest of the people in the place." Ah, says his listener, "how many do you keep?" One. Duff, however, has a decided advantage over the poor man, for though he keeps but one cow, he has the milking of the twenty-nine!

The appointment of Sir James Scarlett to be attorney general of Great Britain, and the offer of the Solicitor general to Mr. Brougham, indicate a decided improvement in the politics and disposition of the British Government. Both of those distinguished gentlemen have been uniform and zealous whigs, and opposed to the ministry ever since the accession of the present king to the throne. They possess liberal principles, leaning decidedly to the rights of the people, and against arbitrary power. We are glad to find such men in favor with the British government.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

BEE'S WAX.

1000 lbs. of the first quality of Bees Wax wanted; for which a liberal price will be given in cash, at the Salisbury Medical and Drug Store.

AUSTIN & BURNS.

Salisbury, August 4, 1829.—244f.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS

THE subscriber has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he is now receiving from Philadelphia and New-York, an elegant assortment of the

Cheapest and most fashionable

G O O D S

he has ever had. Having been selected with great care by himself and bought for CASH, he feels perfectly confident that for like patterns and equal qualities, he cannot be undersold by any other House in the place. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. His assortment comprises almost every article usually kept in stores.

MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, July 6, 1829:::3mt253.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

On Monday night last, whilst William Bowyers was setting at supper with his wife, his father and brothers, he was shot by one of his negroes, who, it seems, had secreted himself in the garden opposite the door, at the distance of about 38 feet, for that purpose.—At the fire of the gun, he fell from his chair without speaking, and remained stupid and insensible for near 12 hours before he expired. Six negroes have been examined and sent on to jail; two or three of the principal actors in this horrid plot having, after there appeared strong testimony of their guilt, confessed the whole transaction. The reasons assigned for murdering their master was, his having made known his intention of selling a part of them, and removing with the balance to the county of Rockingham, his former residence. Several of the negroes sent to jail belonged to the neighbours; they had wives at Mr. Bowyer's, which was the cause of their joining in the plot: but the man who procured the gun, and the one who used it, were his own slaves. They acknowledged his remarkable lenity and indulgence towards them—having some

time since borrowed my SADDLE BAGS, would confer a favor by lending them in turn, to me, for a short period. My name is written on them.

THEO. A. NORMENT.

Charlotte, July 17, 1829. 2t44

ALMANAC, FOR 1829.

FOR SALE, at this OFFICE, the Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for 1829.

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, EXECUTED

AT THIS OFFICE.

Deeds for sale at this Office.

Fayetteville Market, July 23.

Cotton, 63 a 73; napping, 20 a 24; bacon 6 a 61; candles, mould, 14; coffee, 13 a 16; corn, 50 a 53; flaxseed, 85; lard, 6; lead, 8; shot, per bag, 2 50; lime, 2 50 a 3; molasses, 30 a 33; nails, cut, 8 50; wrought, 18 a 20; oats, 25 a 30; sugar, common, 83; prime 103; salt, Liverpool, 73 a 80; steel, American, 8 a 9; tobacco, 33 a 44; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 37 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 93 a 11; Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 33.

Ridgeville, July 23.

Cotton, 7 a 93; flour, 63 a 7; corn, 52 a 55;

oats, 45 a 50; whiskey, 25 a 26; N. E. rum 34; oats, 35; northern gin, 30 a 32; apple brandy, 32; tobacco, 33 a 44; beeswax 20 a 22; tallow, 8 a 9; bacon, 6 a 7; hams, 8 a 8; lard, 7 a 8; butter, 18 a 20; inferior, 8 a 12; bagging, 20 a 23; salt, Liverpool 35 a 37 T. Island, 50; sugar, Mucovado, 93 a 11; Croix and Jamaica, 10 a 11; New-Orleans, 8 a 9; loaf 15 a 21; coffee, prime green, 14 a 15; inferior, 12 a 13; molasses, W. India, 28 a 29; N. Orleans, 31 a 33.

Ridgeville, July 23.—Cotton 8 a 9, coffee 11 a 17, according to quality; corn 46 a 48, flour 600 a 650, wheat 90 a 95, apple brandy, 35 a 40, peach do, 90 a 100, whiskey 24 a 25.... North-Carolina Bank Notes, 3 per cent. dis... S. Carolina do. 1 1/2 a 2.... Georgia do. 2 1/2 a 3.

Bargains! Bargains!

THE subscriber's intention being to remove to the West, if possible in the spring, he offers the following Property for sale, upon reasonable terms, namely:

A House and Lot on Main street, adjoining G. W. Brown, formerly occupied by himself as a Store, & one among the best stands for business in Salisbury; together with various outbuildings, and a new and completely finished OFFICE, now occupied as a tailor's shop by Mr. Lowry.

Also, 330 acres of Land,

LYING in the Forks of the Yadkin, nine miles from Salisbury, adjoining Frederick Ford, Zachariah McAtee, and others, on which there are some improvements; and as for health, supposed to be equal to any plantation in the county.

Also, 26 or 30 acres of LAND, LYING on Crane Creek, three-quarters of a mile from town, adjoining John Utzman, Thomas Mull, and others, on which there are ten or twelve acres of Meadow Ground, of first quality.

ALSO, a number of STILLS and TIN WARE, for sale at his store in Salisbury.

In exchange for, or in payment of, the above property, notes of hand on solvent persons, or negro property, will be received.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL
Prices of wheat—the Roads—the great Southern Mail.

Sir : Well may the country call upon your more immediate fellow-citizens, (whose losses, after I have seen the Bank Report, I neither can, nor can any reasonable man, pronounce to be otherwise than imaginary—if at least, the debtor will exercise but prudence and discretion of the most ordinary kind, and the creditor but a forbearance, at once prudent and profitable—for, what is such a debt (\$272,000) to such a population?) and endeavor to discover whether they, as well as adventurers from the four quarters of the globe, cannot attempt to reap some small portion of the harvest of wealth that is to be gathered in North-Carolina? Their indolence is abominable in small affairs, as well as in those of greater magnitude and higher importance. For all their talent, as to gold mining, they are in a great measure indebted to strangers : and as to the Iron Mines of N. Carolina, when we recollect their facilities to supply the metal now bringing from England—and that, at a great distance (120 miles) it is sold at 4 and 5 cents per lb. it is impossible to withhold our astonishment at conduct so supine, views so limited, and results so wholly destructive of an interest that might be so easily made one of the most important in the country : but as to the loss they sustain, owing to the difficulties of finding the best market for their produce, in that instance it is, that they deserve the heaviest censure.

Would any one believe, that at the moment when wheat brings 125 cents at Richmond and 147 cents per bushel in New-York, the N. Carolina farmer is selling his at 62½ in S. Carolina, and that the Millers there are charging \$7 to \$8 per barrel for the flour made from this very wheat, or more than \$1 per bushel.

How far, sir, let me ask, is the country of Rowan from a navigable river, leading to the very market where this double, and more than double price is to be obtained? What is the force necessary to open a Road that shall furnish to the citizens of Rowan and Mecklenburg this market? Where is the capital necessary to perform this work? The first reply that will be made, will, I presume, be—100 miles ; the second would be—in the labor of 100 able bodied negroes ; the third is answered in an estimate of the labor of these negroes, now consumed in the production of unproductive cotton, for, we will say, only one year. They are worth \$60 per year or \$6000. In 100 miles of Road, there are 600,000 yards. Divide these 600,000 yards by 300 (the working days of the year) it will leave 2000 yards per day, or twenty yards for one laborer. So that the hundred miles would thus be achieved for less than \$20,000. It would only require 40,000 bushels of wheat, sold at the market price, to pay the expence.

But, sir, is the apathy of N. Carolina never to cease? I fear not; for, with a country, in which there is every facility to enable its inhabitants to carry the great south-western mail, with a provision market of the most abundant and the cheapest kind, and with a population of the most capable character, I understand the good people of the counties, through which the road runs from Fredericksburg, Va. to Powelton, Ga. are so perfectly unaware of the signal advantage of obtaining the great Mail Line, that they are likely to suffer some of the “universal Yankee nation” to come in at the next contract. I understand the latter are about commencing or have already commenced a survey of the Route, which has this object in view.* How easily it would be for the innkeepers to unite in forming a line of stages, each owning one or two sets of horses, and thus keep the money arising from the contract, as well as that produced by their entertainment of the passengers, among themselves and their neighbors.†

*At the last letting, the old contractors thought themselves sure of their contracts; but lo and behold, in steps a Richmond party and sweeps the long line of contract from Richmond to, perhaps, Augusta. Let the present contractors beware lest there should be more “Richmonds in the field” than before.

†It is really singular to see how difficult it is to impress the value of this incorporated system on the innkeepers of the U. States—all or nothing, is their motto. If a man cannot get the whole of a contract, he will not endeavor to get a part, and in drops an enterprising Yankee, who sweeps all before him. This was the case on the completion of the last contracts, & some knowing old contractors were compelled to give way; and thus it will be when the next contracts are bid for. The actual holders in N. C. will find themselves in vacatio, if, at least, they obstinately adhere in keeping things as they are. But when I consider the field for enterprise, the means of employing capital and the increase of public convenience and private profit that may be ob-

But of this act, at once one of liberality, enterprise and profit, I really fear the inhabitants of the north-western part of N. Carolina are totally incapable. I fear it, because I see a line (the present one,) creeping through a delightful country, at a snail’s pace over the same road, (a road that can easily be made, and as easily kept good) that it could traverse in a brisk trot—a line with as fine horses, as capable and as well disposed drivers, as are any where to be found—a line connected with Inns of the best description—a line, the support of which now arises, and is of course profitable, from a charge of six cents per mile, and a paltry sum for the mail, when on the lower routes, ten are modestly charged to the passengers, and \$6000 per annum modestly charged for a daily mail over 125 miles of ground—a line, on which, if there were double the number of horses employed which are now used, and on which, if half the time consumed in stopping, was used in travelling, would carry double the number of passengers and produce a double portion of private profit and public benefit:—I see all this, and knowing that Indian corn is at 20 cents, wheat at 62½, and every thing else in proportion, I despair of any improvements whatever. The citizens wait, I suppose, for the legislature to act, instead of putting their own shoulders to the wheels and getting out of their difficulties.‡

A MECKLENBURGER.
Charlotte, 23d July, 1829.

P. S. There is a most sensible advantage to be derived from making any town the passage of a great Mail, and consequently, a large number of Passengers; more especially, when that town offers a neighborhood rendered pleasant and delightful by an industrious and intelligent population, as well as surrounded by a beautiful and a healthy country. This is eminently the case along most of the proposed route; more especially, at the termination of the line in N. Carolina. There, its mountain air, its mineral springs, its bountiful supply of every necessary as well as luxury of life, will afford temptation to visit, and eventually to settle, that cannot be resisted; if, at least, it is made accessible to either the valetudinarian, the industrious agriculturalist, or the superabounding capitalist of the middle and eastern sections of the Union.

tained on the road in question, I will not believe that any actual contractor will suffer his engagement with the government to stand in the way of an arrangement which will be so beneficial to parties making it and to the country generally.

What is the charge which a Line of Stages for 100 miles, would incur? It is supposed to consist of 8 stages, each of 12 miles and requiring 4 horses—in all 32 horses. The horses would cost \$100 each or \$3,200. Their wear and tear would be 50 percent, or \$1,600—the keeping would be \$100 each or \$3,200—eight drivers, at \$150 each, would be \$1,200. The Carriages would be \$1,200; or say a total charge of \$8,000.

Let us look to the other side of the question. Three passengers, at 6 cents per mile, is \$6 each, or in all, \$18—back fare \$18—total \$36. This sum multiplied by 300 (trips in a year) will amount to \$10,800. If to this we add for the Mail, a daily one, but \$1,200, we shall have the sum of \$12,000, leaving a difference of \$4,000—to say nothing of the profit the Innkeepers will derive from the travellers; and, this on an invested capital of \$4,400.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

The biography of worthy men, who even have not risen to the highest eminence, nor shone in the most splendid circles of life, but who have come into public esteem from their own intrinsic merit, is frequently of great utility to the rising generation, as furnishing models for forming their character. One of this description was General Joseph Dickson, who died a few years ago near Murfreesborough, in the state of Tennessee. He was born of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian parents, who emigrated from Ireland to the state of Pennsylvania, from which state he removed to the county of Rowan in North Carolina, where he lived with a small family at the commencement of the revolutionary war, and during which he served as a militia officer, and about the close thereof removed to the county of Lincoln. He was an athletic man, above six feet high and well proportioned; his majestic appearance indicated the nobleness of his mind. The writer of this became acquainted with him shortly after his removal to Lincoln, about the end of said war, at which period he held the office of a militia colonel, having risen, during that struggle, from the office of captain. From that time I was intimately acquainted with him, until he removed to the state of Tennessee, about the year 1804, (a period of about 20 years,) and have, frequently seen him in that state. The last time I saw him was in the year 1822; he was then nearly arrived to the age of 80 years, and I was surprised to find that he had retained his former vi-

gor of mind. He conversed on many subjects, and I was unable to discover that it was in any degree impaired.

After his removal from Rowan to Lincoln, he was appointed Clerk of Lincoln County Court, and having resigned that office, he served some years as a senator in the Legislature of N. C. and about the year 1797, was elected to represent the Western District of this state in the Congress of the U. States. But he possessed too much candor and honesty to remain long popular at that period. He avowed himself to be decidedly a politician of the Washington School, and rallied round the government to defend our independence against French intrigue. He disdained the artifice of changing with the popular current. He possessed a sound judgment and incorruptible integrity. His talents were not of the splendid kind; but his prudence was consummate. Although a high minded man, of most honorable feelings, he had learned to subdue his passions and to be moderate and mild. Military men who were with him in service, have pronounced him to be an officer of the first talents, of his grade and experience. To undaunted courage, was added cool deliberation when engaged with the enemy in the most difficult situations. He was modest and unassuming. It has been observed by intelligent men, that he held a respectable rank in every circle in which he was placed.

After his removal to Tennessee, he was elected a member of the Legislature of that state and served several sessions; he was appointed an elector of President and Vice-President of the U. States, for the electoral district in which he resided; and the last act of his political life was giving a vote for the venerable James Monroe, in his last election as President.

I have believed that the cause of his removal from N. Carolina was the ingratitude he received from those to whom he had rendered important services. Republics are said to be ungrateful and that factions generally govern. Politicians who remain popular any length of time, must observe the setting of the popular current. This worthy man could not descend to such means, as are often made use of, to retain his popularity: he was guided by correct maxims, from which he would not deviate. There can be no doubt that he had faults; but they were so inconsiderable, that the sight of them was lost in the splendor of so many shining virtues.

A NORTH-CAROLINIAN.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

BANK OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

	Notes discount.	Loss.	per cent.
Salisbury,	272 000.	2 614. not 1 per cent.	
Fayetteville,	220 000.	73 000. about 33.	
Wilmington,*	313 000.	66 000. about 20.	
Newbern,	404 000.	20 400. about 5.	
Edenton,	284 000.	22 000. about 12.	
		Bills of Exchange.	
		\$71,000 lost in	

Query. Mr. Editor, how is this? Does not the foregoing table prove the folly of those who cry out for a port, and are weak enough to think that if there existed a harbor capable of admitting 24 ft. water, all would be well? (Do not let them refer to Charleston, for the S. C. State Bank shows a similar result.) I think it does, and I am convinced that, instead of opposing each other, N. Carolina and Virginia should unite in feeling and in conduct. The Ports of the James should become the Ports of N. Carolina. Nature has so placed Hatteras, as effectually to deny N. Carolina any other. The falling fortunes of Wilmington as exhibited in the above account, and the lesser losses sustained by the Bank of N. C. at Newbern and Edenton, in fact, two of the out ports of Norfolk, speak volumes.

BOB SHORT.
Lincolnton, 23d July, 1829.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

To the Editor of the Yad. and Ca. Journal.

Sir : I wish to know whether the two parties to the Mail Contracts, namely, the Postmaster General and the Contractor, cannot, at a less notice than three months, or, at that period, either of them terminate their contracts? I think they can, and apprehend the recent rule of compelling a new contractor to take his predecessor’s stock, &c. at a valuation, is made with a view to this measure and to prevent inconveniences to both parties.

JOHN DOE.
Yorkville, S. C. 20th July, 1829.

From the Saturday Bulletin.

REVOLUTIONARY ANECDOTE.

Colonel Allen M’Lane.—This venerable and distinguished soldier of the Revolution, after having reached the patriarchal age of 83, closed his earthly pilgrimage at Wilmington, Delaware, on Friday the 20th ult.

Col. M’Lane was distinguished for daring personal courage, and for his unremitting activity as a partisan officer. He

was long attached to Lee’s famous legion of horse, which throughout the war, was the terror of the British. An instance of his personal prowess, related to us by himself, we may be permitted to give.

While the British occupied Philadelphia, Col. M’Lane was constantly scouring the adjacent country, particularly the upper end of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery counties—seizing every opportunity to cut off the scouting parties of the enemy, to intercept their supplies of provision, and to take any advantage of every opening which offered for striking a sudden blow. In this capacity he rendered many important services to the army, and caused great alarm to the British; and though they frequently attempted to surprise and take him, yet such was his constant watchfulness, that none of their attempts succeeded. Having concerted with Captain Craig, (now living, we believe, near Belvidere, N. J.) the plan of an attack upon a small detachment of the enemy, they agreed to rendezvous at a house near Shoemaker’s town, eight miles from Philadelphia, on the Willow Grove Turnpike. Colonel M’Lane having ordered his little band of troopers to follow at some distance, commanded two of them to precede the main body, but also to keep in his rear; and if they discovered an enemy to ride up to his side and inform him of it, without speaking aloud. While leisurely approaching the place of rendezvous, in this order, in the early grey of the morning, the two men directly in his rear, forgetting their orders, suddenly called out, “Colonel, the British!” faced about, and putting spurs to their horses, were soon out of sight. The colonel looked around, discovered that he was in the centre of a powerful ambuscade, into which the enemy had silently allowed him to pass, without his observing them. They lined both sides of the road, and had been stationed there to pick up any straggling party of Americans that might chance to pass. Immediately on finding they were discovered, file of soldiers rose from the side of the highway, and fired at the Colonel, but without effect—and as he put spurs to his horse, and mounted the road side into the wood, the other part of the detachment also fired. The Colonel miraculously escaped; but a shot striking his horse on the flank, he dashed through the woods, and in a few minutes reached a parallel road upon the opposite side of the forest. Being familiar with the country, he feared to turn to the left, as that course led to the city, and he might be intercepted by another ambuscade. Turning therefore to the right, his frightened horse carried him swiftly beyond the reach of those who fired upon him. All at once, however, on emerging from a piece of woods, he observed several British troopers stationed near the road side, and directly in sight ahead, a farm house, around which he observed a whole troop of the enemy’s cavalry drawn up. He dashed by the troopers near him without being molested, they believing he was on his way to the main body to surrender himself. The farm house was situated at the intersection of two roads, presenting but a few avenues by which he could escape. Nothing daunted by the formidable array before him, he galloped up to the cross roads; on reaching which, he spurred his active horse, turned suddenly to the right, and was soon fairly out of reach of their pistols, though as he turned, he heard them call loudly to surrender or die! A dozen were instantly in pursuit; but in a short time they all gave up the chase except two. Col. M’Lane’s horse, scared by the first wound he had ever received, and being a chosen animal, kept ahead for several miles, while his two pursuers kept on with unwearied eagerness.

The pursuit at length waxed so hot, that, as the Colonel’s horse stepped out of a small brook which crossed the road, his pursuers entered it at the opposite margin. In ascending a little hill, the horses of the three were greatly exhausted, so much so that neither could be urged faster than to walk. Occasionally, as one of the troopers pursued on a little in advance of his companion, the Colonel slackened his pace, anxious to be attacked by one of the two—but no sooner was his willingness discovered, than the other fell back to his station. They at length approached so near, that a conversation took place between them; the troopers calling out, “Surrender, you damn’d rebel, or we’ll cut you in pieces!” Suddenly, one of them rode up on the right side of the Colonel, and without drawing his sword, laid hold of the Colonel’s collar. The latter, to use his own words, “had pistols which he knew he could depend upon.” Drawing one from the holster, he placed it to the heart of his antagonist, fired and tumbled him dead on the ground. Instantly, the other came up on his left, with his sword drawn, and also seized the Colonel by the collar of his coat. A fierce and deadly struggle here ensued—in the course of which Colonel McLane was desperately wounded in the back of his left hand, the sword of his antagonist cutting asunder the veins and tendon of that member. Seizing a favourable opportunity, he drew his other pistol, with a steadiness of purpose which appeared even in his relict of the incident, placed it directly between the eyes of his adversary, pull-

ed the trigger, and scattered his brains on every side of the road! Fearing that others were in pursuit, he abandoned his horse in the highway; and, appalled by his extreme weakness, that he might die from loss of blood, he crawled into an adjacent mill pond, entirely naked, and at length succeeded in stopping the profuse flow of blood occasioned by this wound. We have seen a painting of this desperate encounter, very accurately representing the contest. It used to be common in our auction-rooms, but of late years has become scarce. It should be repainted, painted on a large scale, and be hung up in the house of every man who venerated the memory of the departed patriots of his country.

Rhetoric.—Mr. Webster, in his argument on the case pending in the Court of Equity, Boston, alluding to an allegation in the indictment, rather derogatory to a person now no more, made the following terrible remark: ‘If any two of that man’s bones were held together by any ligament, and could be conscious of this unhallowed indignity, they would kick against the coffin!’ Mr. Wirt, in his reply, seemed to think that if such were the case with the remains of all men impeached, ‘there would be a terrible rattling among the dry bones!’

Liberal Contributions.—The Rev. Dr. Rice, of Virginia, has recently obtained in Boston, \$1745 in cash and \$1900 in subscriptions, for the benefit of the Theological Seminary over which he presides.

The Bible.—Nothing can be half so delightful to a reflecting mind, as, after a weary day of toil, to turn over the pages of the Bible. At home, secluded from the bustling world, in peace and quiet, how does the soul kindle and glow, while it listens to the voice of faith, telling of climes of perfect bliss, far from the reach of unhappiness. Man, unaided by aught but reason, trembles while he muses on his condition. Ignorant of his origin, ignorant of his destiny; ignorant of his chief good; ignorant of a creator; ignorant of every thing calculated to cheer or even satisfy his mind;—he feels himself surrounded and lost in the blackness of darkness. But when he obtains the knowledge revealed in the Bible, there is an instantaneous vanishing of even the slightest shade, and full and glorious bursts around him the sunshine of heaven—the effulgence of eternity. His origin, his destiny, his chief good, a creator—every thing is clear and plain in his mind; and not a single circumstance can occur, but he is prepared to meet it—if adverse, with resignation; if prosperous, with thankfulness—and all, with glorious hope.

The Soul.—The following sublime definition of the soul, is from the Sacred Books of the Brahmins. Proud and cultivated philosophy cannot furnish better:

“The Soul is an inseparable portion of the great universal mind; in other words, of Brahma. Like the Being from whom it emanates, it is, therefore, indestructible. It knows no distinction of time; it is free, immutable, eternal. The wind cannot pierce it, fire cannot burn it, water cannot drown it, the earth cannot absorb it. It is beyond the reach of the elements, invulnerable, invisible, universal, subsisting in all places, and at all times, and victorious over death.”

FROM THE PALMYRA FREEMAN.

“I AM THE WAY.”
I am the way, thou anguish’d soul,
Thou wretch, on nature’s ocean dark,
Seest thou the surging billows roll
And dash around thy feeble bark?
And wouldst thou seek the Holy One,
And bending low before him, say,
“Great God ! I yield, thy will be done;”
Then, humble soul, I am the way.

I am the way, thou weeping child—
Thou wanderer in the thorny maze,
By syren melodies beguiled
Through dangers and forgotten ways;
In blood, in tears, in wild dismay,
By serpents stung, and rack’d with pain,
Wouldst thou return ? I am the way—
I’ll lead thee back to peace again.

I am the way, thou mourner sad—
Thou weeper by the shrouded bier;
Was that pale form, in beauty clad,
A friend beyond expression dear?
And was that breath of frigid clay
Once warm with heavenly grace ?
Go, dry thy tears, I am the way,
To his immortal, pure embrace.

I am the way, thou wasted form—
Thou trembler—sinking to the tomb,
And dost thou shudder, feeble worm,
To pass thro’ death’s appalling gloom ?
Dismiss thy fears and cold dismay,
And fix on me thy fading eyes;
I am the way, a shining way,
Through death’s dark valleys to the skies.
Yes, all through life’s entangled maze,
I am a plain, a lightsome way,
Which e’en the simplest soul may trace,
To where eternal sunbeams play.
O, let me never, never stray,
Thou triune God of wondrous grace;
O lead me in this sacred way,
And let me see thy glorious face.